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REMARKS

This Response is being submitted responsive to the Office Action of February 28, 2006. For the following reasons, this application should be considered in condition for allowance and the case passed to issue.

The Examiners in charge of the above-identified application, Examiner Blount and Examiner To, are thanked for the courtesies extended during the course of the telephonic interview on May 26, 2006. Although no firm agreement was reached regarding allowance of all of the claims over each of the rejections, Applicant's representative was given the opportunity to explain the invention and the differences between the same and the cited art references. Furthermore, agreement was reached regarding certain rejections, so that the issues that the issues have been narrowed.

During the interview, Applicant's representative explained the differences between the Honma reference and the claimed invention. In particular, Honma describes the electrical source of a mobile device is cut off when the intensity of a received signal from a base station is weak. In other words, Honma disclosed a method to control the apparatus when an acquisition of pilot signals is unsuccessful. On the other hand, the present invention is related to a registration operation when the signal acquisition has been successful. Honma does not show or suggest the registration operation and problems which may occur in certain situations. The Examiners agreed to withdraw the rejections based upon Honma in the interview. Accordingly, the various rejections of claims 12-14 and 16-24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) that employ Honma as a reference have been obviated in light of the arguments presented at the interview.

Claim 21 was objected to because of the phrase "a controller which controls the receiver so as to acquire a pilot signal and a transmitter." This was considered grammatically incorrect, since the receiver was not considered by the Examiner as "acquiring the transmitter." However, Applicants respectfully submit that the claim is grammatically correct. The entire phrase reads "a controller which controls the receiver so as acquire a pilot signal and the transmitter so as to acquire a registration operation..." Hence, the controller controls the receiver, and it also controls the transmitter. The receiver is controlled so as to acquire a pilot signal and the transmitter is controlled so as to perform a registration operation. This control of the two elements, the receiver and the transmitter, by the controller should be apparent from the language employed in claim 21. Hence, it

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is respectfully submitted that claim 21 is grammatically correct and withdrawal of the objection to claim 21 is respectfully requested.

Claims 12, 16 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Akeda in view of Reece and Lomp, et al. (hereafter "Lomp"). Claims 13-14, 17-18 and 22-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Akeda, Reece, Lomp and Borth, et al. (hereafter "Borth"). Claims 19-20 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Akeda in view of Reece and Lomp and further in view of Takahara, et al. (hereafter "Takahara"). These rejections are hereby traversed and reconsideration and withdrawal thereof are respectfully requested. The following is a comparison of present invention as claimed with the applied references.

Claim 12 is representative of claims 16 and 21, and relates to a mobile station for use in a CDMA mobile communication system. The mobile station comprises a receiver which receives a wireless signal transmitted by a sector or a base station. The system also includes a CDMA modem connected to the receiver, which performs a despreading, demodulation operation of the wireless signal received by the receiver. Further, the mobile station includes a controller that controls a pilot synchronization operation including an acquisition of a pilot signal and a registration operation that includes a plurality of access sequences to the sector or the base station when the acquisition of a pilot signal is successful. The controller turns off the receiver when the mobile station fails in registration to the sector or the base station after the registration operations are performed a predetermined number of times. Claim 16 relates to a method of controlling the registration of a mobile station, while claim 21 also relates to a mobile station.

The present invention relates to a CDMA system, and such limitations are provided in the claims. In a CDMA system, it is difficult to determine whether a mobile station is in a incommunication zone, one in which the uplink signal does not reach the base station. This is because in such a CDMA system, the strength of a signal transmitted from the base station in response to an uplink signal is unstable since a plurality of signals are sent through one frequency band and the signals interfere with each other. Hence, even though the uplink signal reaches the base station, the mobile station cannot receive a response signal from the base station and cannot complete the registration.

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For these reasons, in a CDMA system, it is important to turn off a receiver when a mobile station fails in registration after the registration operations including a plurality of access sequences to the base station are performed a predetermined number of times.

The Examiner concedes that Akeda does not teach a system to operate in a CDMA environment, through the use of a CDMA modem, or that the system turns off the receiver after registrations or operations are performed a predetermined number of times. Instead, the Examiner states that Akeda teaches a receiver that receives a paging channel and after failing in registration for a predetermined period of time, a signal is sent to shut off the power supply.

It is respectfully submitted that Akeda does not suggest a motivation to perform registration operations with a plurality of access sequences a predetermined number of times.

The Examiner relies upon Reece for teaching the equivalency of using a counter and a timer to contact the control channel. There is nothing in Reece that suggests registration operations that include a plurality of access sequences to a sector or a base station once the acquisition of pilot signal is successful.

The Examiner cited Lomp to show that the CDMA process can occur in a CDMA modem. During the interview, the Examiner also asserted that Lomp discloses figure 18 that teaches despreading. In fact, the despreading is described at column 32, lines 30+. However, the Examiner has provided no line of reasoning nor has actually asserted that the despreading described by Lomp is the same as performing registration operations including a plurality of access sequences to a base station a predetermined number of times.

Each limitation within a claim must be accorded meaning. Claim limitations cannot be ignored because of inconvenience or difficulty in finding them in the prior art. In this case, each of the independent claims 12, 16 and 21 require a registration operation that includes a plurality of access sequences to the sector or the base station when the acquisition of a pilot signal is successful. Throughout the prosecution, none of the references have been specifically alleged to show or suggest this particular claimed feature. As such, the combination of references do not make obvious the claimed invention.

As stated earlier, Akeda is not related to a CDMA system, as conceded by the Examiner. There is no suggestion in Akeda to perform registration operations with a plurality of access sequences a predetermined number of times. The other cited references Reece and Lomp, also do not show performing registration operations with a plurality of access sequences a predetermined

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number of times. Further, there is no motivation to combine the teachings regarding CDMA processes with that of Akeda, which is not a CDMA system. As can be readily appreciated by anyone attempting to use an incompatible phone, systems are not simply interchangeable and have certain requirements and operating methods. A CDMA environment is an entirely different environment than other environments. It is inappropriate to simply combine teachings of CDMA systems with those of non-CDMA systems. For this reason, there is no motivation to combine Akeda with Reece and Lomp.

For all of the above reasons, the rejection of claims 12, 16 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be reconsidered and withdrawn and such action is respectfully requested.

Claims 13-14, 17-18 and 22-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Akeda, Reece, Lomp and further in view of Borth. The Examiner cited Borth as teaching performing registration when the signal level is higher or equal to or less than a threshold. However, even if the Examiner's assertions are correct, Borth fails to overcome any of the deficiencies noted with respect to Akeda, Reece and Lomp as discussed above. Therefore, the rejection of claims 13-14, 17-18 and 22-23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be reconsidered and withdrawn. Such action is courteously solicited.

Claims 19-20 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeda, Reece, Lomp and further in view of Takahara. The Examiner cited Takahara as teaching the use of an "out of service area" indicator. Takahara fails to overcome any of the deficiencies noted with respect to the Akeda, Reece and Lomp references as discussed above with respect to independent claims 12, 16 and 21. Since claims 19-20 and 24 further define and limit the independent claims, claims 19-20 and 24 should also be considered allowable over the combination of references. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) are respectfully requested.

In light of the interview and remarks above, this application should be considered in condition for allowance and the case passed to issue. If there are any questions regarding this response or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated to expedite the prosecution of the application.

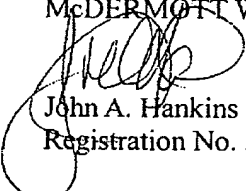
To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including

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extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 502624 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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SDO 46926-1.058799.0029